

THE CLARION.

By POWER & BARKSDALE.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1882.

DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

1st DISTRICT.....H. L. MULBROW.
2d ".....VAN H. MANNING.
3d ".....H. D. MONEY.
4th ".....O. R. SINGLETON.
5th ".....H. S. VAN EATON.
6th ".....E. BARKSDALE.

Don't you hear the thunder!

A ORN joke—Hill's Canton meeting.

The Circuit Clerk will register you.

BRUCE has arrived with the sinews of war.

BRUCE and his carpet bag got in on a late train.

When will Jim Hill and his lieutenant speak at Canton again?

Wasn't Mr. Yellowly advertised to speak at Canton? Was he there?

The Washington Republicans concede Hill's defeat. He feels it himself.

Gov. Lowry and Maj. Barksdale will speak at Fayette on the 7th inst.

Won't Jim Hill oblige us with something on the subject of a full vote.

The good people of Madison couldn't endorse Jim Hill's views on the tariff question.

JUDGE DOWNS is left alone in his glory—so he remarks in the last issue.

The color-line candidate didn't discuss the fair ballot question at Canton very elaborately.

The hand writing is on the wall and no one except a fool or knave but what can see it.

MERRIMAN HOWARD, the great color-line agitator is daily expected in Jefferson.

BRUCE's return will remind the people of Mississippi of the melancholy days of Ames.

A no demonstration at Fayette on the 7th inst. Gov. Lowry and Maj. Barksdale will be royally received.

JUDGE ALCOON draws out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument.

It is rumored that Ham Carter will speak at Canton before the canvass is over. He spoke there once before.

Will the color-line organ give us a little light on the full vote question. Its candidate maintains an awkward silence.

Don't pile adjective upon adjective in profuse and promiscuous accumulation.—Judge Alcoon's advice to the colored youth and young men.

The color-line organs are pitching into THE CLARION at a lively rate. That's right, gentlemen—pile it on. We don't chuck into barren trees.

GLN. FITZGERALD failed to put in an appearance at Canton as advertised. It is not probable he will take the stump against Maj. Barksdale.

Every Democrat in the District should register. Register in the Supervisor's District in which you live. You can vote in no other.

BRUCE is drawing his pay from the public treasury, but he comes into the State to oversee the election all the same.

It is rumored that Ham Carter will speak at Canton before the canvass is over. The people of Madison doubtless remember the speech he made there on a former occasion.

JIM HILL is outraged that THE CLARION thinks it is an objection to a candidate for him to be in accord with the Administration. He confuses the government with the administration of the government.

The American Citizen desires to know what THE CLARION means by "that venal journal" referring to the Citizen. We meant a purchasable and purchased sheet, one bought for a paltry price to do dirty work.

As a demerit resort Jim Hill undertakes to tell the Democrats into a sense of fancied security. The game went work. The Democrats are confident, but "to make assurance doubly sure And take a bond of fate"

Maj. BARKSDALE is doing his whole duty to the party, speaking every day and frequently both night and day. His canvass closes not until the last moment. He is acquitting himself nobly, and if the people will stand to him as he deserves he will triumphantly elected.

Harvey's Scouts.

On our first page will be found a graphic sketch of this celebrated commander, from the pen of Col. J. F. H. Claiborne—much of the material for which was furnished by Capt. Wiley N. Nash, of Starkville. This sketch will be read with special interest in Madison and Hinds counties. The second volume of Claiborne's History of Mississippi is rich in material of this kind, contributed by prominent actors in the great struggle, and prepared for the press by the master hand of our native historian.

MAYNOR McGUIRE requests a general meeting of citizens at the City Hall on Friday night, to consider sundry matters of very special importance to this community.

We regret to hear of the death of the wife of Rev. J. A. Hackett, of Shreveport, Louisiana.

The Tariff Commission.

This roving body of appointed financiers, has about spent itself, together with a large amount of public money.

From the latest account we had of the proceedings and progress it was deeply engaged on pea-nuts and fertilizers, both of which needed protection according to the long and tough arguments delivered to the Commission by select peanut and fertilizing speakers. It is thought the Commission will hang on pea-nut industry.

There was a saying about Walpole, a famous English Minister of the time of the first Georges, that the committee he set to work, never failed to find what they were sent to look for. Whether this was intended as a compliment to the sagacity of the Minister, or to the skill of the committees, we need not pause to consider. The committees were like the South Carolina boy, who was sent to hunt gophers. It was gopher or no dinner. He must find one. This Tariff Commission was sent to find that a protective tariff was the absolute need of a free country of boundless resources. Of course they found it. The Hon. Duncan F. Kuer, a very shrewd man, sweetened by Louisiana sugar, says, the evidence on the side of protective duties, is very strong. "The thing that a country like ours needs, is development and high duties on imports, give that thing."

The rice men stand on this neat and logical platform. The pea-nut men plant themselves firmly upon it.

There will be a minority report, of course; for how can an important committee satisfy itself with one report. We favor the proposition, if it is in order, that each member of the Commission be allowed to fire off. It won't hurt anybody, and will do them a "power of good."

The Commission made a discovery. A representative of "farmers" some where out West, stated to that astonished, but delighted body, that the farmers were thriving on the present duty on iron, and that it ought to be kept up!!

Like to the Pontic monarch of old days, He fed on poisons; and they had no power But were a kind of nutriment.

A Positive Objection.

Few Federal Administrations since the war have done anything to commend themselves to the Southern people. Most of them have grievously oppressed us. Grant endeavored to establish our destinies in the hands of a class largely illiterate, full of prejudice and burning with old animosities. To this end he used all the military power at his command. He maintained carpet baggers over us, who were actuated by a demagogical hatred of our people, and were without the slightest interest in our weal. When the military was finally withdrawn it was because "public opinion at the North" would not sustain him in continuing it among us.

We have petitioned at the very foot of the throne for redress of grievances, and our prayers have been contemptuously disregarded, while a "not too unwilling ear" has been turned to the tale of our transgressions. Every Administration has allied itself with the very worst element in our midst, in the hope of driving our people to desperation, and exciting them to acts of violence which might be used to "fire the Northern heart."

Occasional acts of lawlessness, without the slightest political significance, have been laboriously reported, exaggerated and used for the same purpose.

The courts which we are taught to flee to for protection as to the horns of the altar have been made the instruments to our oppression. Our people have been dragged from their homes by the minions of the law to answer before these tribunals upon "information" for offenses never committed.

Public opinion among us has been ignored. No one who enjoys our regard is ever appointed to offices of profit and trust, while those we esteem enemies to our race and prosperity are habitually set over us, as if to add insult to injury.

The Washington correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, writing to that journal of the purposes of the present Administration in respects to the South says: "It is to govern her by her worst and most ignorant and depraved elements, to install in power a coalition party composed of a solid black vote, aided by a fraction of profligate whites, and thus to govern States, and make Congressmen, Senators and Presidents. There is no appeal made to the better class, nor recognition of the high and honorable feeling which ought to animate the human heart. For every base and corrupt man there is a bribe in the shape of office. All that the rebel and Bourbon has to do is to forever his faith, change his coat and dishonor his record, and lo! there are the thirty pieces of silver, and the President with a smile of joy bending over the repentant sinner. For the noble and honorable portion of the community to whom the idea of association with the Republican party is loathsome there is the vengeance of the Federal courts, the packing of juries, if possible, and every form in which a mean indictive and narrow administration can exert the forces of proscription and revenge."

In this district, with every disposition to maintain the harmonious relations which have of late years existed between all classes, we have had a disturbing race question forced upon us by a Federal office-holder, the nominee of the Republican party, or rather Washington authorities, for Congress, whose duty it is more than that of any private citizen to preserve the peace.

Our people are not obstructionists. They are not sectionalists. They are warmly attached to the whole country, and share the pride all Americans feel in the triumphs and prosperity, the past and the promise of the Republic; but they do oppose the administration of the Government for the last twenty years, and they do regard it as a "positive objection" to any man who offers for their suffrages, that he endorses or is in accord with that Administration.

This Governor will be absent after tomorrow, filling some appointments that have been made for him, until the latter part of next week.

The Protective System.

Charles Sumner used to say that if slavery was not wrong nothing was wrong. So say we with regard to a tariff for protection. If a duty is imposed, not for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the government, but for the purpose of enhancing the profits of a peculiar branch of business, is not wrong in principle and in practice, then there is nothing wrong in politics.

To defray the expenses of administering the expenses of the government by a duty on imported goods while not the fairest is the surest, simplest, cheapest, and least burdensome form of taxation, and yet it is taxation and nothing else. Now if any American statesman should propose to levy a direct tax of one-tenth of one per cent. upon the property of the country to be collected by the tax-gatherer out of the whole people and paid over to the manufacturers the storm of indignation which such a proposition would evoke, would sweep the author into political oblivion forever, and yet this is exactly the effect of a protective tariff, except that instead of one-tenth of one per cent. the tax actually imposed and paid through the medium of the tariff is a hundred fold that amount.

The courts of the country have repeatedly decided that taxes can only be levied for public purposes, and that a levy made in aid of a private business, even though the carrying on of the business will necessarily and incidentally promote the general welfare, is unconstitutional and void. Some years ago, the authorities of a Northwestern town, in order to induce a large iron foundry and rolling mill concern to locate in their midst, whereby it was supposed that the population and wealth of the town would be greatly increased, undertook to tax its inhabitants for the benefit of the enterprise; but Judge Dillon, one of the ablest judges that ever adorned the Federal bench, declared the levy unconstitutional and void, upon the ground that taxes could only be levied for the purpose of revenue, or in aid of enterprises of a public character, such as schools or railroads. The correctness of this decision has never been doubted, and the principle announced has been repeatedly followed by both the State and the national judiciary.

Every item found in the tariff law which found its way there not for the purpose of raising revenue, but in order to enrich a particular class of the community, is as clearly unconstitutional in principle, as if it declared upon its face that its object was to tax the whole community for the benefit of A, B and C. Taxation does not cease to be taxation because it is called a tariff, nor robbery because it is called an import duty.

Grand Rally at Canton.

There will be a grand rally of the Madison county democracy at Canton on the night before the election, the 6th November. Maj. Barksdale, Gov. Lowry, Judge Harris, Col. Nugent, Judge Calhoun, Hon. T. A. McWillie, Hon. W. L. Hemingway and others will speak on that occasion.

Major Barksdale Indorsed at a Hill Meeting.

Special to the Times-Democrat.] CANTON, Miss., September 30.—At the Jim Hill meeting here today 700 voters of both races were present. Resolutions indorsing Major Barksdale and condemning Hill were unanimously adopted. The utmost quiet prevailed. Madison county will give Barksdale 1,000 majority. The town is alive with enthusiasm.

Is another column we publish a list of Maj. Barksdale's appointments for Hinds county. He speaks in every Supervisor's District and at most of the precincts. At all the appointments other speakers will join him. The canvass from the first appointment will be pushed vigorously. In the meantime it would be well for the various Democratic clubs in the county to perfect their organization.

A RIDICULOUS report is in circulation that the Hill meeting in Canton was bulldozed and disturbed by the Democracy. There is not a syllable of truth in the report. The meeting was entirely peaceable and good humored. Hill and Alcoon spoke their pieces, and resolutions were then passed endorsing Maj. Barksdale. The writer was present and knows whereof he speaks.

JIM HILL paid three hundred dollars for the American Citizen, and engaged, it is stated, a number of gentlemen to conduct it. Now, all the advertised editors have withdrawn but one, and he is ashamed to advocate him openly. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.

This magnificent steamer R. E. Lee was burned to the waters edge and sunk thirty miles below Vicksburg at Yucatan lading, on Saturday morning last at 3:30 o'clock. About thirty lives were lost. Among the number was an infant of Mrs. Dan Seales, of Vicksburg. We gather the following account of her heroic efforts to save it, from a special to the Times-Democrat:

With the courage and calmness of a Spartan mother, in the face of danger, she took her baby in her arms, and throwing a life preserver looped her person, leaped from the side of the cabin into the murky waters beneath. But courage is not always reward, nor to the lives of those for whom we are ready and willing to die under any circumstances always spared to us.

By some disarrangement of the life preserver Mrs. Seales was thrown upon her back, at a distance from which she was not perfectly helpless, and this, together with the shock occasioned by her heavy fall into the water, caused her to lose her grasp upon the child, and it passed from her devoted arms and warm bosom into the chilly waters of the deep beneath. Half an hour after the burning of the boat, Mrs. Seales was picked up in mid-stream in an almost insensible condition.

The cargo is and entire loss, and all the magnificent machinery left only for scrap iron.

The Robt. E. Lee, the second boat of that name, was built by the Howards, of Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1876, and was on her 222d trip in the Vicksburg trade, or her first trip since her builder and owner, the lamented John W. Cannon, died. She was valued at \$75,000.

TUESDAY, October 24th, will be a field day at Utica. Senator George and Major Barksdale will both speak on that occasion.

THE CANVASS IN MADISON.

Hill's Waterloo.

He and his Lieutenant Routed on Their Own Ground.

THEY ADDRESS A MEETING WHICH UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED MAJ. BARKSDALE.

CANTON, MISS., OCTOBER 2, 1882.

Correspondence of THE CLARION.] James Hill, Republican candidate for Congress, and his faithful ally and devoted friend Judge Robert Alcoon, addressed a large assembly of white and colored voters here on last Saturday. After a flattering introduction by the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee Hill took the stand, and for twenty minutes devoted himself to an explanation or rather statement of the peculiarities attending his birth, saying among other things, that his father was a pure caucasian and a good Democrat, and that in his veins mingled the blood of both races. Therefore, he observed, I cannot have drawn the color-line, or if so would not know with which side to ally myself. The issue is, he remarked, I am the very man to represent you. Being myself a hybrid, neither fish, fowl nor devil, I am the one man who could properly represent a constituency composed of negroes, injuns and whites. After thus piling his shame and boasting his pedigree he stated in language as follows: "It is charged that I don't know nothing—that I ain't aware (conversant) with the tariff and all that sorter thing. Now I see! Let me throw out a hint. I know enough to constitute this: that the poor down-trodden negro who works from early morn till dewy eve, in the scorching heat of summer and the piercing cold of winter, pays all the taxes. Now, how's that? He can't do it unless he has a right to be paid for it. He would be his pleasure and pride to use his influence with his political friends to secure large appropriations for cleaning out our rivers and stopping the 'craw-fish holes' in the levees, and being in accord with the dominant party he thought he might be successful, at least more so, he remarked, than your representation for the past eight years, who in all that time has received only \$100,000 for purposes which I thought required \$1,000,000. He forgot, so it seems, that even the \$100,000, small though it is, is far more than ever a Republican Congressman obtained for us. He stated in addition that he could be of incalculable advantage to his constituents in the way of securing appointments for them, forgetting again that he has already paroled out the office he might "possibly" control among the few who would crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where that thrift may follow fawning."

Upon the question of a free ballot, full vote and fair count—the only issue he has heretofore raised—he was silent as the tombs of the Capulets, whether out of a knowledge that two colored men were in the audience armed with documentary proof that he at least proved a full vote is not known.

He said that the Republican platform was broad enough for all to stand upon, that it made "the rich richer, protected the weak and shielded the oppressed." That the tendency of Republican principles is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, we have always maintained, but scarcely expected him to concede.

His address was brief and pointless. If he made any impression at all it was bad. The white people heard him with patience, but he made no converts among them of color. The colored people were disgusted with his coarseness and vulgarity, and many afterwards declared their intention to stay away from the polls.

Judge Alcoon followed in an address, whereof the following is an extract from which: "The public speaker who piles adjective upon adjective in profuse and promiscuous accumulation loses in concentrated power and lacks in oratorical instinct, and I would advise the interesting and ambitious colored youth and young men of this land and clime, following and pursuing in the path and footsteps, modestly forbids my saying of him who has the pleasure and satisfaction of addressing you upon this interesting and important occasion, but of other great lights and luminaries, to be cautious and observant in this regard and particular."

After one or two more outbursts of this character and description, and before reaching and getting to the question at issue and before the meeting adjourned, at this point he made no converts among them of color. In conclusion he said that he was in no haste to make himself a part of the great iron wheel which is grinding the faces of our people.

We maintain that office should seek the man and not the man seek the office, and the people have the right to use his high place to distribute offices as bribes to perpetuate himself in power.

Such are the aspirations and the policy of the Democratic party. Will not every good man cast his lot with us? Will he not work in this canvass to secure the success of the candidate of such pure politics as against the ringsters, bribers and political deal-beats that constitute the opposition in Mississippi?

In conclusion, a word to my colored fellow citizens. You have never been intimidated or cheated in Lincoln county. We have denied honestly and fairly by you, whatever you may say or do, and we expect something from you in this election. We know you have most to dread from race issues. You must not therefore raise them. The efforts of some of our leaders to precipitate such an issue on us hath heretofore been endured with patience. Patience, though sublime, cannot be exhausted; generosity, though unbounded, may be consumed; and you ought to know that if you force the white men of this county into a race issue, you will have a terrible battle with us. There will be no race issue unless you raise it. Your leaders are endeavoring to and would like to beguile you into such a contest, do not be deceived. We have your interest and our own too much at heart to ever allow the State Government to pass into the hands of the characters that rule in the State of Ames. Whatever can be done, set it down as a fixed fact, THAT cannot be done.

You are told that Congress will count in Mr. Hill in defiance of returns; it has the power so to do, and if Republican, though the indications are to the contrary, it may do it. But Congress cannot count in Governors and members of the Legislature. Our State and county officers we cannot count on. You cannot be benefited by a continuation of political warfare with the white race. Nobody can possibly be benefited by a struggle against political deal-beats and office hunters. Whether your leaders succeed in their efforts to array you against the white people will be developed by your own action. Come and go with us in this election, and let us together reap the fruits of a tranquil and honest Government.

R. H. THOMPSON, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of Lincoln County.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

First Day of the Second Annual Session at St. Louis.

St. Louis, September 29.—The second annual meeting of the Farmers' Congress began here today with a session of the present T. J. Hudson, of Lamar, Miss., president of the society, delivered the annual address, in which he took the ground that the farmers of the South should have a representation in the President's Cabinet, and that they should have some one at Washington whose special training and knowledge would enable him to out-step the civil officers of State and Federal legislation on agriculture as well as the result of commercial treaties. He recommended the organization of a large number of State and county associations for exhibitions of the products of the country.

A resolution was offered for the appointment of a committee to address the Tariff Commission in behalf of the producing class, detailing the ruinous effects of protective tariff on the agricultural interests of the country.

There are reasonable grounds for belief that Jim Hill will be beaten in this District, but the voters who are opposed to his election must not be too confident. Overconfidence begets apathy, and apathy leads to defeat.

ADDRESS.

To the Voters of Lincoln County.

The position which I occupy as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the county will excuse if it does not serve to justify me in making an earnest appeal to my fellow citizens to unite in the support of the present Democratic candidate for Congress, the Hon. E. Barksdale. With singular unanimity he has been selected as the candidate of the party, and the issue is fairly made in this District between a representative Democrat and a typical exponent of the Radical party.

There will be no Greenback candidate and there will probably be no Independent candidate. The Greenback party here has voluntarily retired from the field and their leaders are confidently expected to vote the Democratic ticket. The Independent candidate is now so well understood that no one expects such a no-descript in the face of the regular nominee, Mr. Hill.

In those Congressional Districts of our State where the Republican party has made no nomination there are, or will be Independent candidates, but in our own district we will have no such inflection.

The issue is clearly made; no Democrat need be or can be deceived. Jim Hill, the Republican candidate, is not only backed by his party in this District, but by all the power of the Federal Administration, and the financial buccannars at Washington, of whom Mr. Jay Hubbell is the spokesman. The force and effect of this power should be understood by the people, in order to appreciate the real danger of apathy and neglect on their part to every honorable means to defeat it. In the first place, there are, it is said, about fifty doubtful Congressional Districts in the United States. The party which succeeds in carrying a majority of these districts will almost certainly control the next House of Representatives, to say nothing of the moral effect of the election on the next Presidential campaign. Now the National Executive Committee of the Republican party has levied two per cent on the salaries of all persons holding Federal offices in the United States as a tax for use in the present campaign. It is estimated that this tax or blackmail, or whatever it may most properly be called, will produce about two millions of dollars for distribution among these Congressional districts making about forty thousand to each doubtful one. It is certain that this district is set down by them as a doubtful district, and it is fair to suppose that it will receive for campaign purposes an average of this sum.

It is equally certain that the Radical party will have over carrying the capital district of Mississippi than anywhere in the United States. Mississippi has especially fallen under the hatred of the fanatical leaders of the party, and their triumph over us would be exceedingly humiliating, as well as damaging to present peace and property of the State.

The truth is, the Republican party, with the President at its head, represents just now an organized machine in the hands of political bosses all over the country, to hold on to office and Federal patronage. It has no policy that can be defined, and would instantly fall down if unsupported by place and the emoluments of office.

The Democratic party, on the contrary, is a party with well defined principles; we adhere to the fundamental principles upon which the Republic was founded. We are not interested in the power of the Government, but in the welfare of the people and the power of the people.

As opposed to corrupt office for the people, we are in favor of the people. We oppose the concentration of power in the hands of a few, and we are in favor of the people. We are in favor of the people, and we are in favor of the people.

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